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A Briefing Guide

#3

for Planning on the Targhee National Forest

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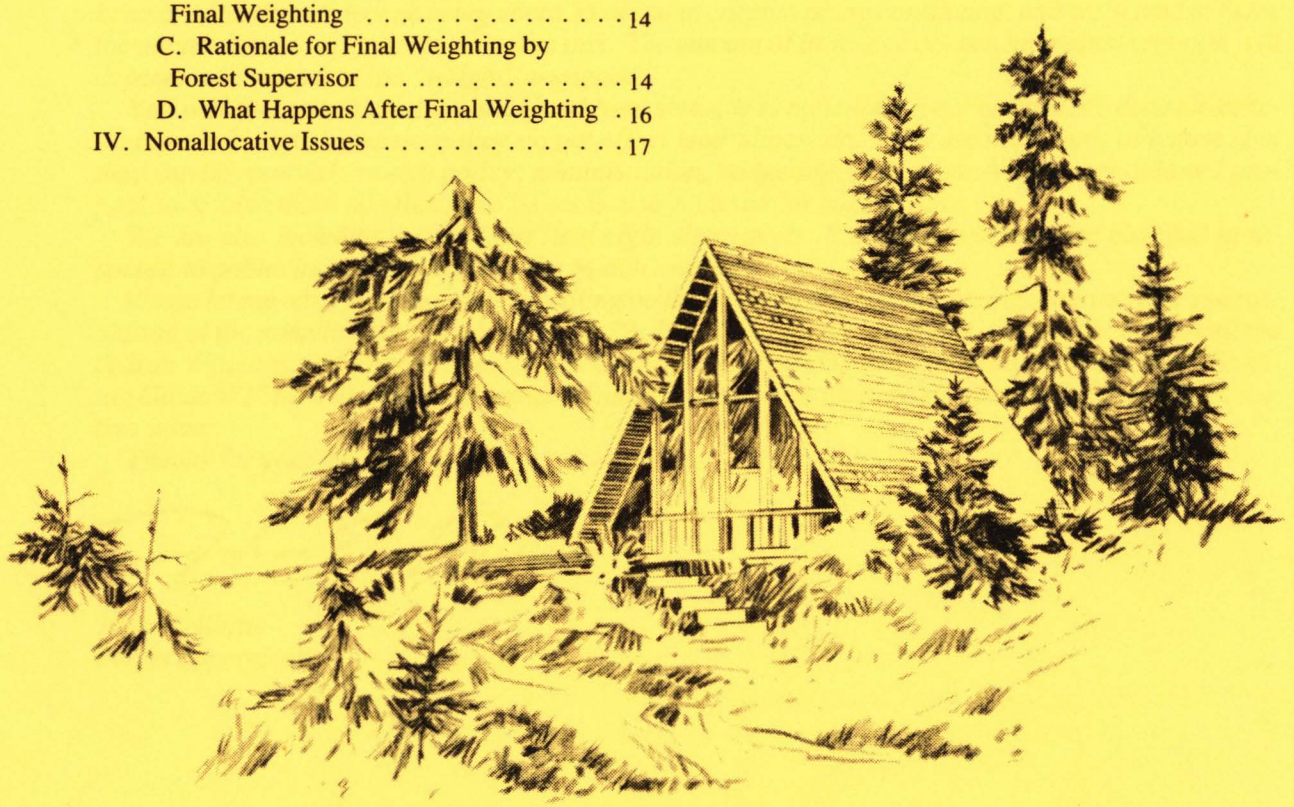


GREETINGS

The Targhee National Forest's long-range planning process is reaching a critical phase. Because of your involvement so far, I am sure you will be particularly interested in the way we will use our "decision criteria" to aid in the comparison of alternatives and the selection of a land management program for the Forest.

Our decision criteria were developed from the issues and concerns identified early in the planning process. Each of these major issues or concerns resulted in decision criteria that would yield a resolution. Thus, if an issue involved the production of timber products, we developed a decision criteria to "favor the alternative that will produce the most wood." If, on the other hand, an issue related to big game or wildlife habitat, our decision criteria would be to "favor the alternative that will maximize the acreage of important habitat." Those of you who were at our March public meetings have had a chance to comment on the decision criteria. We have made some changes as a result of your suggestions.

Obviously, some of the issues are in direct conflict, so the decision criteria are also in conflict. This is the "tradeoff" aspect of planning or, it's the "give and take" of compromise. My hope is that we can come up with a mix that strikes a balance with which we can all live. To help select an alternative with a sensible mix of uses, we are assigning a relative value or "weight" to each decision criteria. These weights are based on several factors, including information we received from some of you at the public meetings. The questionnaire many of you returned also directly influenced the weights assigned to each criteria.

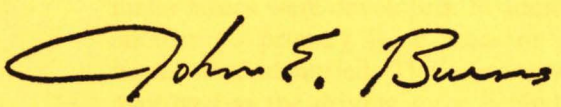
The list of criteria and my proposed "weighting" is attached for your review. As you look it over, keep in mind that we will be using about 35 decision criteria, many conflicting, and we'll tend to favor the alternative that best meets the entire mix. The amount of influence of each individual criterion will depend on it's share of the "weight" asssigned.

You will also note that some issues have been set aside as nonallocative. For them, no decision criteria have been developed since they do not affect land allocation. They are important, of course, but they can be resolved through policy, administration, budgeting, and so on. A summary of how I propose to resolve these nonallocative issues is also enclosed for your review.

We are also including a list of our final eight alternatives. Some alternatives were changed in response to public input received after the March meetings.

Please let me have your thoughts in writing on the decision criteria, weighting, alternatives, and resolution of the nonallocative issues by MAY 22, 1981. If you have questions, please feel free to call me or Bob Williams, our Forest Planner, at 208-624-3151. You may also find it helpful to refer to "Briefing Guide #2" for a discussion of tradeoffs and the range of choices we are considering for each allocative issue.

Thanks for your help.



John E. Burns
Forest Supervisor

I. INTRODUCTION

A. PURPOSE OF THE BRIEFING GUIDE

This Briefing Guide was prepared to accomplish the following:

- Describe what has taken place in the Targhee's planning process to date.
- Let you know what the future steps in the planning process will be and how and when you can get involved.
- Display decision criteria that will be used by the Forest to select a preferred alternative which will be the Forest Plan.
- Show the relative importance (weight) the Targhee places on each of the decision criteria.
- Present the proposed policies and guidelines the Targhee will include in the Forest Plan in response to the nonallocative issues.
- Describe the alternatives that will be considered by the Forest before selecting one as the Forest Plan.

B. PROGRESS TO DATE

- **Public Issues** – In February and March, 1980, the Targhee held a series of public meetings. The purpose of the meetings was to find out what the publics thought was important and should be considered in the Forest Plan. From the more than 1700 comments received at these meetings, 20 major issues were developed. In addition, another 40 primary issue areas or subissues were identified. These issues were approved as the driving force behind the Forest Plan.

- **Analysis of the Management Situation** – During much of the remainder of 1980, personnel on the Targhee worked on the analysis of the management situation. This involved three basic steps:

  1. Capability assessment, or finding out how much of the different resources (such as recreation, timber, wilderness, grazing, wildlife habitat) the Targhee could produce. Based on this assessment, Forest managers now have an ideal of how much can be produced and what it would cost in terms of dollars and other resources or opportunities that would be given up (tradeoffs). These data will be refined as we continue through the planning process.

  2. Assessment of current program, or looking at the way the Forest is presently being managed. It involves looking at outputs that are presently being produced, current management direction, and what the Forest would be like in future years if current management were continued.

  3. Evaluation of external factors, or looking at those things the Forest has little control of, such as the demand by the public for forest products (such as firewood, grazing, recreation, timber, minerals). Other external factors include the public issues and national targets for outputs given to the Targhee from the Regional Office (RPA targets).

  The purpose of the analysis of the management situation is to see if there is a need or opportunity to change the way the Targhee is being managed. As a result of this analysis it is now known where there are opportunities to increase production of some resources, what are important issues the public is concerned about, what resources the public will likely be demanding more of in the future, and how well present management is responding to these needs and opportunities. Several areas where there is a need or opportunity for change have been identified. These will be examined in more detail in future steps in the planning process.

- **Alternatives** – There are always several different ways to accomplish change. After the analysis of the management situation, the next step in the planning process was to develop alternatives for management. Each alternative is a mix of resource outputs and management policies and guidelines that respond to opportunities and need for change in different ways.

  At public meetings in March, 1981, the Targhee presented some alternatives to the

public and asked for comments. These alternatives have since been revised, taking into account comments received from the public. The Targhee has now developed eight feasible alternatives that will be examined in more detail to see which alternative mix of resources and policies will best meet the needs of the Forest and the public. One of these alternatives will be selected as the Forest Plan.

A description of the alternatives can be found on page 21.

- **Decision Criteria** – The task of deciding which alternative should become the Forest Plan is much easier if the factors that will be used to judge which alternative is best are known ahead of time. The factors that all alternatives will be compared against are called "decision criteria."

  The Targhee has been working on decision criteria for several months. At the March public meetings the public was asked to comment on a list of possible decision criteria. The decision criteria were revised, taking into account comments received from the public. The revised list is shown in the section beginning on page 4. It is also important to know which decision criteria are considered to be the most important or will be given the greatest weight. A description of the weight the Forest intends to give to the decision criteria is shown in the section beginning on page 11.

C. WHAT HAPPENS NEXT

During the next two months, the Forest will conduct an intensive analysis of the eight alternatives shown on page 22. This analysis will consist of looking at where the outputs of resources could best be produced on the Forest, what the cost of producing the different outputs would be, and what special policies and guidelines would be needed to produce the outputs and still protect other resources. The Forest will also be estimating what the benefits, in terms of dollars and jobs in industries that depend on Forest products, would be for each alternative.

After each alternative has been fully developed they will be compared against the decision criteria. The alternatives that provide the best mix of resources when compared to the decision criteria will be further evaluated, and one will be identified as the Targhee's preferred alternative or proposed land management plan. This alternative will then be explained in detail in a document entitled "Proposed Land Management Plan for the Targhee National Forest". A draft environmental impact statement (DEIS) will also be written. It will give a description of each of the alternatives, their effects, and tell why the preferred alternative was selected.

Both the plan and DEIS will be distributed for a 90 day public review. After the review period, the plan and DEIS will be revised, if needed. A final environmental impact statement and land management plan will then be distributed.

D. HOW TO GET INVOLVED

The public can get involved by carefully reviewing this Briefing Guide. Use the response sheet in the back to:

1. Let the Forest know your views about the weights placed on the decision criteria.

2. Comment on the policies and guidelines being proposed for nonallocative issues.

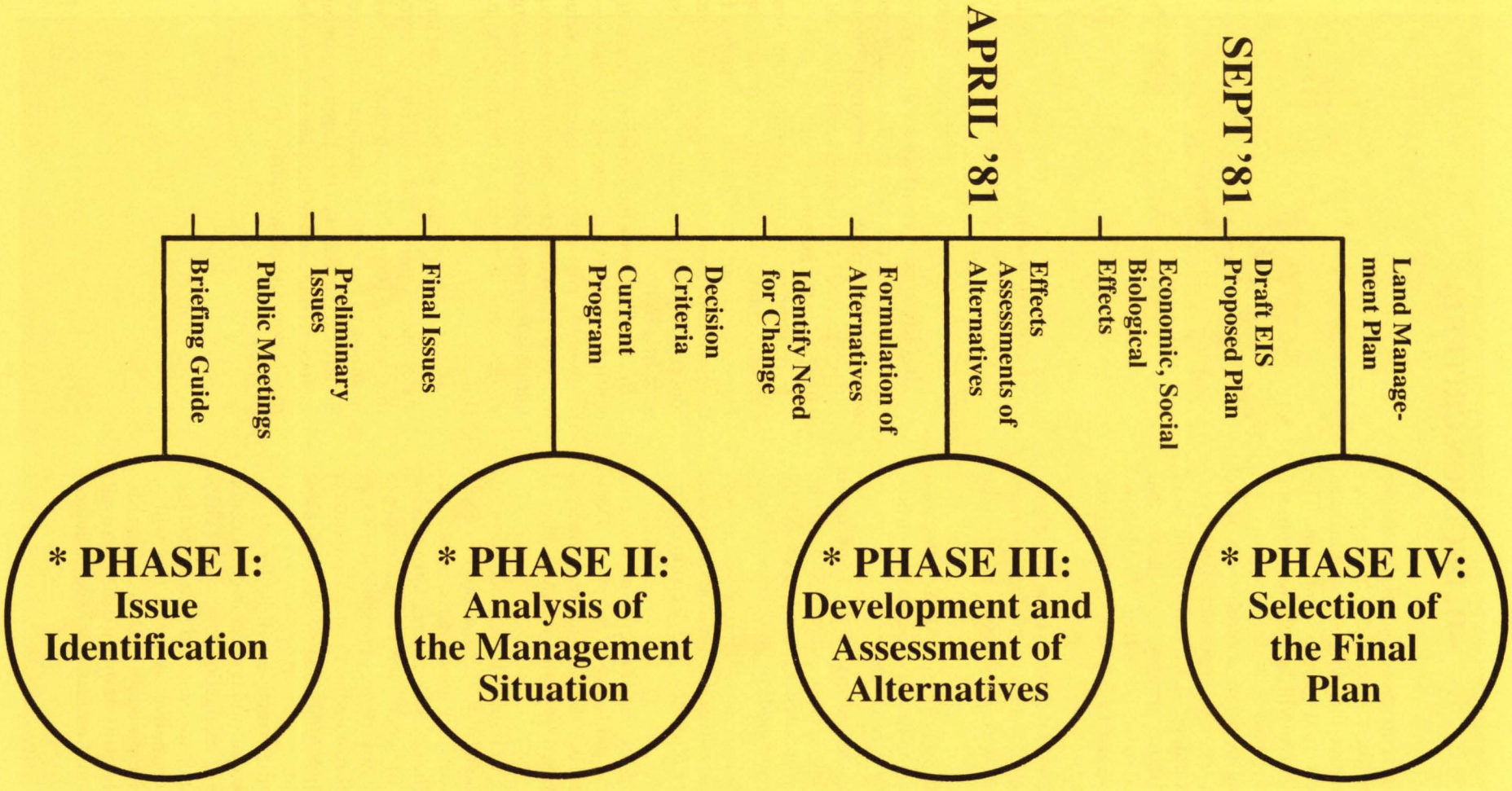
3. Review the alternatives and let the Forest know why you prefer one alternative over another. (For example, you might prefer Alternative X because it provides the most economic benefits.)

It is expensive to print copies of the DEIS and the Forest Plan. The Targhee plans to publish a summary document that will tell about the preferred alternative and how it resolves each of the public issues.

If this smaller document will meet your needs, please check the appropriate box on the response form. You may decide, after receiving the smaller document, that you wish to receive the large DEIS and Forest Plan for a more extensive review. Just send us a letter or phone call requesting the larger documents.

SHOULD YOU DECIDE TO SEND US YOUR COMMENTS ON THE MATERIAL IN THIS BRIEFING GUIDE, PLEASE DO SO NO LATER THAN **MAY 22, 1981.**

WHERE WE ARE IN THE PLANNING PROCESS



FOUR-PHASE PLANNING PROCESS FOR AN INTEGRATED NATIONAL FOREST PLAN

*** Public Involvement continues throughout the planning process.**

II. DECISION CRITERIA

Decision criteria are those factors that will be used to compare alternatives and to help select a preferred alternative that will be recommended as the Targhee's land management plan. The preferred alternative will be selected from the few determined to best meet these criteria.

In developing decision criteria, each of the issues and primary issue areas identified by the public were examined. Decision criteria were developed for those primary issue areas that were determined to be "allocative." The following criteria were used to determine if an issue was allocative:

1. Will resolution of an issue directly affect the allocation of land and/or management activities that can occur on the land?

2. Will the present land allocation change significantly, depending on how the issue is resolved?

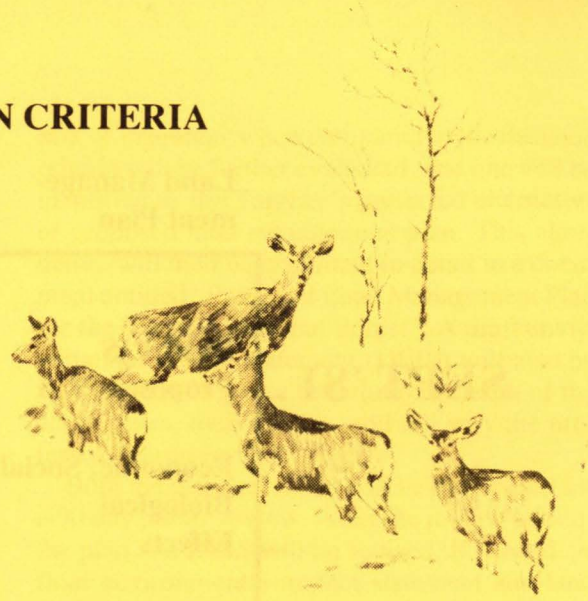
3. Does resolution of the issue come about by activities carried out on the land as opposed to being resolved by policy, standards or guidelines?

Each primary issue area that received a "yes" answer to at least two of the three questions was determined to be allocative and decision criteria were developed.

In developing the decision criteria, concerns expressed by the public were examined. Decision criteria were developed to address concerns that were expressed by a significant number of people.

For example, in issue #1 Firewood, primary issue area B availability – utilization, 67 people brought up the concern "develop roads into firewood areas." The decision criteria "provides the most access to firewood" was in direct response to this concern. Seventy people said "more free use areas." This resulted in the decision criteria "provides the most areas open to firewood gathering" and so on.

The preferred alternative will be largely selected using the decision criteria in conjunction with the Tradeoff Evaluation Procedure (TEP). This process compares selected measurable factors for each alternative. A factor that will be measured was identified for each decision criteria. For example, in the primary issue area availability-utilization, four factors will be evaluated:



- Firewood road open ..... miles
- Areas open to firewood gathering . acres
- Slash utilized ..... tons
- Firewood ..... cords (mmbf)

The difference in each factor will be evaluated for the various alternatives. These differences will be the basis on which a preferred alternative will be selected. The highest scoring alternatives will provide the best mix of all factors.

In addition to criteria for issues, other general decision criteria and factors were developed. These criteria are in response to direction from the Forest Service's Washington Office and to concerns expressed by some people since issues were finalized.

Because many of the decision criteria are in conflict it is necessary to decide which ones will be favored. This invloves assigning a value or weight to each decision criteria. These weights and how they were determined by the Targhee are described in the section beginning on page 11.

Nonallocative issues will be resolved through statements of policy and guidelines to carry out that policy. The policies and guidelines will be included in the plan as management direction. Policies and guidelines the Targhee proposes to include as direction in the plan are described in the section beginning on page 17.

Table 1

A = Allocative; NA = Nonallocative

Issue	Primary Issue Area	A	NA	Decision Criteria. Alternatives Will be Preferred that . . .	Factors	unit of measure
#FIREWOOD How should the Targhee National Forest manage the firewood resource?	A. Charge vs. free wood		X			
	B. Availability – Utilization	X		–Provides the most access to firewood –Provides the most area open to firewood gathering	–firewood road open areas open to fire-wood gathering	–miles –acres
				–Utilizes the most logging waste (slash piles) –Provides the greatest amount of firewood during the next 20 years	–slash utilized –firewood	–tons –cords
	C. Enforcement		X			
	D. Commercial firewood sales		X			
#2. TIMBER What are appropriate timber management objectives, compatible with protecting other surface resources?	A. Clearcutting and other harvest methods	X		–Provides for timber management practices (including clear-cutting) that maximizes utilization of timber	–timber harvested during the planning period	–MMBF
	B. Clean-up of cutting areas		X			
	C. Reforestation	X		–Results in reforestation of cutover areas in the shortest time	–reforestation during first 10 years	–Acres
	D. Control of undesireable plants		X			
#3. TIMBER What effect will a changing timber base have on timber management objectives and economic needs?	A. Salvage sales – insect-killed timber	X		–Salvages the greatest amount of dead, dying and high risk timber during the next 10 years	–deadwood salvaged	–MMBF
	B. Sustained yield	X		–Provides for the largest long-term sustained yield of timber	–long-term sustained yield level	–MMBF
	C. Large operations		X			

MMBF = Million Board Feet

Table 2

Issue	Primary Issue Area	A	NA	Decision Criteria. Alternatives will be Preferred that . . .	Factors	unit of measure
#4. TIMBER – Insect and Disease Management. How should the Targhee N.F. manage present and future disease and insect problems?		X		–Maintains the greatest diversity of species, age class and stand sizes.	–diversity	*
#5. TIMBER (small sales) At what level should the Targhee N.F. provide small sales for business and personal need?			X			
#6. RECREATION (dispersed) How should the Targhee N.F. provide dispersed recreation opportunities for the spectrum of types of use while protecting forest resources?	A. Conflicting Uses	X		–Minimizes conflicts between cross country skiing and snowmobiling; motorbikes and hikers; and motorized boats and nonmotorized boats	–recreation conflict	*
	B. Construction and maintenance of facilities and trails	X		–Provides the highest level of maintenance of existing trails and signs	–trails maintained to standard	*
				–Provides the most groomed snowmobile trails	–groomed snowmobile trails	–miles
	C. Enforcement of rules and regulations		X			
	D. Access	X		–Minimizes shift of forest lands from ROS classes I, III, & III	–ROS classes	–Acres
	E. Protection of Forest Resources	X		–See #8A, 14A, 14B, 15, 16 and 17		

*No unit of measure-comparison will be subjective. ROS –Recreation Opportunity Spectrum
Class I – Primitive
Class III – Semi-primitive non-motorized
Class III – Semi-primitive motorized

Table 3

Issue	Primary Issue Area	A	NA	Decision Criteria. Alternatives Will be Preferred that . . .	Factors	unit of measure
#7. RECREATION (Developed) How much developed recreation should the Targhee N.F. provide?	A. Facilities – public	X		–Retains the most recreation sites with potential for development by the Forest Service	–Potential capacity	–PAOT
				–Retains the most recreation sites with potential for development by private interests (ski areas, resorts, etc.)	–Potential capacity	–PAOT
	B. Protection and Maintenance		X			
	C. Enforcement of rules and regulations		X			
	D. Private facilities/special uses	X		–Allocates the least amount of National Forest land to exclusive personal use	–land in personal special uses	–Acres
#8. WILDLIFE & FISHERIES At what level should the Targhee N.F protect or enhance wildlife and fish habitat considering population management objectives of state wildlife management agencies?	A. Protect Habitat	X		–Maintains the most forested acres in old growth	–Old growth	–Acres
				–Provides the most protection to wildlife & fish habitat	–Big game spring & fall range	–Acres
					–Big game summer range	–Acres
					–Big game winter range	–Acres
					–Big game migration route	*
				–Minimizes conflict between wildlife habitat and livestock grazing	–Wildlife-livestock conflict	*
	B. Enhance habitat	X		–Improves the most big-game habitat	–Big game habitat improvement	–Acres
#9. WILDLIFE (Threatened and Endangered Species)				–Provides the greatest diversity of wildlife habitat	–Diversity	*
	C. Cooperation		X			
	A. Grizzly bear management and B. Other species management	X		–Provides the most protection to threatened and endangered species and their habitat	–habitat without other resource activities	–Acres
					–protection of T&E species	–Number
	C. Studies and coordination w/ other agencies		X			

* – No unit of measure Comparison will be subjective. PAOT = People At One Time

Table 4

Issue	Primary Issue Area	A	NA	Decision Criteria. Alternatives Will be Preferred that . . .	Factors	unit of measure
#10. RANGE How should the Targhee N.F. provide a grazing resource while protecting other resources?	A. Amount of use	X		–Minimizes overgrazing –Provides the greatest amount of forage for livestock grazing	–Range improperly or or excessively utilized –livestock grazing	–Acre –AUM's
	B. Allotment Improvements	X		–Provides for the most development of new allotments & improvement of existing ones.	–Increase in carrying capacity	
	C. Predator Control		X			
	D. Other resource protection	X		–See #8A, 9A, 14A, 14B, 15, 16 and 17		
#11. TRANSPORTATION How should the Targhee N.F. resolve the physical, economic and resource impact of road construction, use and closures?	A. Open vs closed		X			
	B. New construction		X			
	C. Maintenance		X			
	D. Enforcement		X			
#12. MINERALS, OIL & GAS How can the Targhee N.F. identify, manage & mitigate the impacts of exploration and development of minerals and non-renewable resources?	A. Utilization	X		–Places the fewest restriction on mineral exploration & development	–areas available for leasing	–Acres
	B. Protection	X		–See #8A, 9A, 14A, 14B, 15, 16 and 17	–area avilable for leasing that does not require a no-surface occupancy or other highly restrictive stipulation.	–Acres

AUM = Animal Unit Months

Table 5

Issue	Primary Issue Area	A	NA	Decision Criteria. Alternatives Will be Preferred that . . .	Factors	unit of measure
#13. FIRE MANAGEMENT How much protection from wildfire & how much use of prescribed fire is necessary to meet resource management objectives?	A. Wildfire		X			
	B. Prescribed Fire		X			
#14. SOIL & WATER What protection should the Targhee N.F. provide for soil & water resources with increasing impacts from other resource utilization?	A. Water	X		–Best maintains and/or improves water quality	–water meeting quality standards	–Acre Feet
	B. Soil	X		–Provides the most protection to watershed	–watershed yeilding water meeting quality standards	–Acres
#15. CULTURAL RESOURCES How should cultural resources & research natural areas be coordinated in management of the other unique features?		X		–Provides the most protection to cultural sites	–cultural sites not impacted by potential site disturbing activities	–Acres
#16. FURTHER PLANNING AREAS – How will RARE II further planning areas be managed?			X			
#17. WILDERNESS How can wilderness values of areas recommended as wilderness to Congress in RARE II be maintained or enhanced in view of steadily increasing impacts?			X			
#18. PUBLIC INFORMATION & EDUCATION. – What types of public information & education programs should the Targhee N.F. provide?			X			

Acre Foot = Amount of water required to cover one acre to a depth of one foot

Table 6

Issue	Primary Issue Area	A	NA	Decision Criteria. Alternatives Will be Preferred that . . .	Factors	unit of measure
#19. LAW ENFORCEMENT What law enforcement activities should be emphasized by the Targhee N.F.?			X			
#20. HUMAN RESOURCES To what extent should the Targhee N.F. use human resource programs to accomplish its mission?			X			
General	RPA	X		–Meets or exceeds output targets assigned to the Targhee National Forest Resources Planning Act (RPA) Program	–RPA targets	–targets
	Public Service Facilities	X		–Provides for the most public service facilities such as transmission corridors, communication sites, highway corridors, etc.	–land allocated for public service facilities	–acres
	Visual quality	X		–Minimize shift of Forest lands from retention, partial retention, and modification visual quality objectives	–visual quality objectives	–acres
	Economic efficiency	X		–Has the greatest present net worth and/or ratio or benefits to cost	–Present net worth –Benefit cost ratio	–PNW –BCR
	Energy	X		–Uses the least amount of fossil fuel	–Fossil fuel	–gallons
	Receipts to local government	X		–Provides the maximum level of payments to local govenment	–Payments to local government	–dollars
	Community Stability	X		–Does the most to enhance stability of local communities by contributing to employment and income in Forest dependent industries	–employment and income in Forest dependent industries	–jobs –income

PNW = Present Net Worth BCR = Benefit Cost Ratio

III. ALLOCATIVE ISSUES
Weighting

A. UNDERSTANDING ALLOCATIVE AND NONALLOCATIVE

Before you read this next section, be sure you have read the issues and decision criteria. Pay particular attention to the column that determines if the issue is "allocative" or "nonallocative." You will not understand the next two sections if you do not understand the difference.

> ALLOCATIVE: Issues that affect how land is actually used (resource amounts) and/or management activities that can occur on the land; issues that change present land uses and commitments significantly; and issues resolved by activities carried out on the land.
>
> NONALLOCATIVE: Issues that can be resolved by policy, standards and guidelines.

For example, whether we charge or don't charge for firewood won't change the number of dead trees usable for firewood; therefore the charge versus free use issue is nonallocative. The question of availability of firewood is allocative because the answer directly affects the number of trees available.

In this section, we will only be dealing with allocative issues. These issues are not resolved yet (no final decisions) and are the backbone of the eight alternatives presented later. We have written some tentative policies and guidelines on the nonallocative issues; these are included in the next section.

How will we decide to resolve the allocative issues? The introduction to the decision criteria explains part of the answer by explaining decision criteria. The second part of the answer is to decide which decision criteria should have the most influence, especially when they conflict. To resolve this problem, we "weighted" our decision criteria.

B. WEIGHTING ALLOCATIVE ISSUES

In making decisions for our forest plan, the Targhee wanted to show trade-offs, the weighting between resources and how public input was used. Often it is difficult for publics to see how decisions were made and how their input was used. A technique we used to display this process was the"value preference scale."

At the second round of public meetings in March, we asked our publics to rank and rate 9 resources directly tied to allocative issues on their own value preference scale (a scale from 0-50). The results (averages of all publics) from these meetings were:

Wildlife	42
Soils & Water	40
Firewood	38
Timber	33
Range	30
Backcountry Rec	29
Minerals, O&G	28
Developed Rec	25
Transportation	24

By placing their values on this scale, the public indicated to us the tradeoff in values they were willing to make. In other words, the public told us they were less willing to trade off wildlife or soils and water: they were more willing to accept tradeoffs with developed recreation and transportation since these were least valued.

The Forest Supervisor, before proposing a decision on the weighting and tradeoffs, wanted to find out the value scales of the Interdisciplinary Team (ID Team) (consisting of an engineer, soil scientist, economist, public information specialist, forester, computer program analyst, and fire management officer) and the Management Team (consisting of five District Rangers; Wildlife, Soils, Water, and Range Branch Chief; Recreation, Minerals, and Lands Branch Chief; Forest Engineer; Timber, Fire and Aviation Branch Chief; Administrative Officer; and the Forest Planner).

Although the public ranked only 9 resources, the ID and Management Teams ranked 11 resources directly related to issues, creating a more complex tradeoff scheme. (Note: Transportation was determined to be nonallocative because roads are built only for other resources, not for their own sake.) We called the 11 resources "issue groups." Issues were "grouped" to reduce them to a manageable number so that we could weight them in a traceable and simple procedure.

We created issue groups by examining all the allocative issues and their decision criteria. The following chart displays these groupings.

Table 7

HOW ISSUE GROUPS WERE CREATED FROM ALLOCATIVE ISSUES AND THEIR DECISION CRITERIA

Name of Issue Group	Issues Included in Group	Issue Areas	Decision Criteria
FIREWOOD	Issue #1	B. Availability-Utilization	–Provides the most access to firewood. –Provides the most area open to firewood gathering. –Utilizes the most logging waste (slash piles). –Provides the greatest amount of firewood during the next 20 years.
TIMBER	Issue #2	A. Clearcutting & other harvest methods	–Provides for timber management practices (including clearcutting) that maximizes growth & utilization of timber.
		C. Reforestation	–Results in reforestation of cutover areas in the shortest time.
	Issue #3	A. Salvage Sales – Insect killed timber	–Salvages the greatest amount of dead, dying & high risk timber during the next 10 years.
		B. Sustained Yield	–Provides forthe largest long-term sustained yield of timber.
	Issue #4	Insect & Diesease Mgmt.	–Maintains the greatest diversity of species, age classes and stand sizes.
DISPERSED RECREATION	Issue #6	A. Conflicting Uses	–Minimizes conflicts between x-country skiing and snowmobiling; motorbikes & hikers; & motorized boats & nonmotorized boats.
		B. Construction & Maintenence of trails	–Provides the highest level of maintenence of existing trails and signs. –Provides the most groomed snowmobile trails.
		D. Access	–Minimizes shift of forest lands from ROS classes I, II, and III.
DEVELOPED RECREATION	Issue #7	A. Facilities – Public	–Retains the most recreation sites with potential for development by the F.S. –Retains the most recreation sites with potential for development by private interests (ski areas, resorts, etc.).
		D. Private Facilities/ Special Uses	–Allocates the least amount of national forest land to exclusive personal use. –Provides for the most public service facilities such as transmission corridors, communication sites, highway corridors, etc.
		E. Visual Quality	–Minimize shift of forest lands from retention, partial retention and modification visual quality objectives.
WILDLIFE & FISH	Issue #8	A. Protect Habitat	–Provides the most protection to wildlife & fish habitat. –Maintains the most forest area in old growth. –Minimizes conflict between wildlife habitat & livestock grazing.
		B. Enhance Habitat	–Improves the most big game habitat. –Provides the greatest amount of diversity of wild-life habitat.
	Issue #9	A. Grizzly Bear Mgmt.	–Provides most protection to grizzly habitat. –Provides most protection to grizzly.

Table 7 Cont.

HOW ISSUE GROUPS WERE CREATED FROM ALLOCATIVE ISSUES AND THEIR DECISION CRITERIA

Name of Issue Group	Issues Included in Group	Issue Areas	Decision Criteria
		B. Other T & E Species Mgmt.	–Provides most protection to habitat of T & E species. –Provides most protection to T & E species.
RANGE	Issue #10	A. Amount of Use	–Minimizes overgrazing. –Provides the greatest amount of forage for livestock grazing.
		B. Allotment Improvements	–Provides for development of new allotments and improvement of existing allotments.
MINERALS, OIL & GAS	Issue #12	A. Utilization	–Places the fewest restrictions on mineral exploration and development.
FIRE MANAGEMENT	Issue #13	B. Prescribed Fire	–Makes the most of prescribed fire as a management tool.
SOIL & WATER	Issue #14	A. Water	–Best Maintains and/or improves water quality.
		B. Soil	–Provides the most protection to watersheds.
CULTRUAL Resources	Issue #15		–Provides the most protection to cultural sites.
RPA			–Meets or exceeds output targets assigned to the Targhee N.F. Resources Planning Act (RPA)
ECONOMICS		Economic Efficiency	–Has the greatest present net worth.
		Energy	–Uses the least amount of fossil fuel.
		Receipts to Local Government	–Provides the maximum of level of payments to local government.
		Community Stability	–Most enhances stability of local communities by contributing to employment and income in forest dependent industries.

As the two teams weighted the issue groups, they only considered the allocative issues listed in the previous chart. The results from the two teams are as follows:

MANAGEMENT TEAM

Timber	45
WildliFe	44
Firewood	40
Soil & Water	40
Range	34
Cultural Resources	32
Dispersed Recreation	30
Minerals, O & G	26
Developed Recreation	22
RPA	18
Economics	18

ID TEAM

Timber	45
Wildlife	44
Firewood	42
Soil & Water	38
Range	36
Dispersed Recreation	32
Minerals, O & G	28
Developed Recreation	25
Cultural Resources	21
RPA	16
Economics	13

The Forest Supervisor examined the public, ID Team and Management Team value preference scales. Before making the final decision, he decided that the visual resource and public service facilities should not be included as part of the issue group "developed recreation." Instead these were added as separate issue groups. The proposed Issue Value Scale for the Targhee National Forest is as follows (on a scale of 0-50):

PROPOSED VALUE PREFERENCE SCALE

Ranking	Issue Group	Value Weighting (on a scale of 0-50)	Percentage Weighting (Totals 100)
#1.	Timber	50	12
#2.	Wildlife & Fish	50	12
#3.	Minerals, Oil & Gas	40	10
#4.	Dispersed Recreation	40	10
#5.	Range	40	10
#6.	Soils and Water	40	10
#7.	Visual Quality	30	7
#8.	Firewood	30	7
#9.	Cultural Resources	30	7
#10.	Public Service Facilities	30	7
#11.	Developed Recreation	20	4
#12.	RPA	10	2
#13.	Economics	10	2

NOTE: The proposed value preference scale is converted to a percentage scale. On a percentage scale, all items sum to 100 points. Thus, timber will carry 12% of the weight in identifying the preferred alternative.

C. STATEMENT OF RATIONALE FOR VALUE PREFERENCE BY THE FOREST SUPERVISOR

Two issue groups are considered by me to be of critical importance to the Targhee National Forest and the local communities: timber and wildlife and fish.

Obviously, the volume of timber sold from the Targhee is crucial for the role it plays in supporting the local economy. In addition, the salvage of dead and dying lodgepole pine is essential if the Forest is to be restored to productivity and if a sustained-yield approach to forest management is to be instituted when the salvage period ends. The Rangers and Staff of the Targhee consider timber to be of the highest importance, as does the Interdisciplinary Team. Public response placed this as fourth in importance. ***I propose that timber receive 12% weight in the final decision.***

Wildlife and Fish was considered by the public to be first in importance. The Rangers and Staff and the Interdisciplinary Team considered it second, very close to timber. In my judgment, the wildlife and fisheries resources of the Targhee transcend local importance and are of national

significance and merit being considered on an equal basis with timber production. ***I propose that wildlife and fish receive 12% of the weight of the final decision.***

In my second ranking of importance, but only a small amount less than timber and wildlife and fish, are minerals, dispersed recreation, range (livestock) and soil and water. The public considered minerals to be seventh in importance, dispersed recreation sixth, range fifth, and soil and water second. The Rangers and Staff considered minerals to be eighth, dispersed recreation seventh, range fifth, and soil and water fourth. The Interdisciplinary Team placed rankings of seventh on minerals, sixth on dispersed recreation, fifth on range, and fourth on soil and water.

My preliminary ranking assigns each of these resource areas equal importance, giving minerals, dispersed recreation, range, and soils and water each a weight of 10% in the final decision.

I consider the need to recover valuable mineral resources, as well as oil and gas reserves, of significant importance both nationally and locally. Thus, my ranking is somewhat higher for the issue group than the ranking of the other Forest Service teams and the public.

I also consider the dispersed recreation issue to be of greater importance. My ranking of this resource group, which uses the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) as its basis, reflects the fact that intensive development activities on the Targhee National Forest associated with timber harvest and minerals exploration will result in a large increase in the amount of the Forest accessed by roads. As a result, the Targhee could well experience a rapid change in the recreational character of its landscape. Thus, the importance of this issue group will help select a management program (alternative) that concentrates development in the most productive locations and regulates the shift of Forest lands from the "undeveloped" side of the recreation opportunity spectrum to the "developed" side.

The livestock industry, both cattle and sheep, is a traditional and important user of the Targhee range lands. Its tie to the local economy and contribution to red meat production warrant the relatively high ranking I have assigned. In general, this ranking approximates that of the public, Rangers and Staff, and Interdisciplinary Team.

The importance of soil and water – both stability and quality – is obvious. My ranking, when converted to weighted percentage, is comparable to that of the public and Forest teams.

My third ranking of importance includes visual quality, firewood, cultural resources, and public service facilities (utility corridors, etc.) The visual quality item was not ranked separately by the others but was considered with developed recreation, as was public service facilities. For both of these, I felt the issues would be clearer if they were treated separately. ***Thus, I have proposed decision weights of 7% each for visual quality, firewood, cultural resources, and public service facilities.***

Visual quality is a systematic assessment of the attributes of the landscape that tend to increase or decrease its viewing interest. Management practices – e.g. timber harvest – can affect visual quality, and I feel our actions must carefully consider this important resource. Consequently, my ranking is somewhat higher than that implied by the other groups.

Firewood was ranked third by the public and Forest Service teams but the equivalent weight assigned to that resource by me is somewhat lower, although its local importance is certainly recognized. My rationale is simply that the Targhee can not sustain the present level of firewood removal indefinitely. Once the remaining mature lodgepole pine is bug-killed, the amount of dead wood removed will not continue to be replaced by new, bug-killed timber each year; thus our "unlimited" supply will dwindle in perhaps a decade. As a result, the choices open to us are simply the degree to which we have short-term enjoyment of an abundant resource. Thus the "long-term" importance of firewood on the Targhee is not so great.

Cultural resource management options are largely dictated by law and regulations. Although the public did not rank this issue group, the Forest Service teams did with the Rangers and Staff giving a higher ranking than the Interdisciplinary Team. My ranking is in a comparable range.

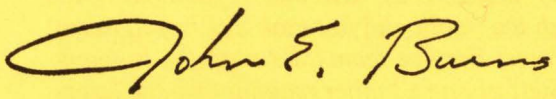
Public Service Facilities (utilities, etc.) are frequently installed on or across National Forest lands. Again the public did not rank this issue and the Forest Service Teams ranked it as part of "Developed Recreation." I felt this to be misleading, as the facilities (e.g. power lines) are not recreational in nature. Thus, my ranking recognizes the uniqueness of the issue group as well as its importance.

On the lower end of the ranking scale I placed developed recreation with a decision weight of 4%, and "RPA" (Resources Planning Act targets) and "Economics" with a weight of 2% each. *The Forest Service teams also ranked these issues low. The public did not rate the RPA or Economics issues but placed Developed Recreation at the low end of the scale.*

The Targhee is somewhat unique in having an abundance of potential developed recreation sites. Thus, my expectation is that all of our alternatives will be more than adequate in maintaining a significant developed recreation potential in the future. Consequently, it is not necessary to assign a high decision weight to that issue. It will tend to take care of itself.

I see the RPA issue as being of lesser importance in the selection of an alternative, since the results of our planning should be used, with those from other National Forests, to develop and update the National RPA targets. Thus, I do not see current RPA targets as being of critical importance in the selection of a management alternative, but, rather, the other way around. Also, I expect that we will generally be able to meet our RPA targets in most alternatives.

Economics will be appropriately considered, but because of the extreme difficulty, if not impossibility, of definitively quantifying economic benefits from many forest management activities, it would be unwise to place too much weight on this issue. When we have solid and reliable economic data we'll use it, especially in project level design and planning. But, for our broad alternatives, our economic data should be viewed as an indication at best, not an absolute.



JOHN E. BURNS
Forest Supervisor

D. WHAT HAPPENS AFTER THE FINAL WEIGHTING

Now that the value preference scale weighting has been finalized for the Targhee, our next steps, in dealing with the allocative issues, will be to:

- Look at all the issues, factors and decision criteria of the allocative issue groups.
- Determine how well each alternative satisfies the decision criteria.
- Choose the alternative that provides the best mix of all the resources, according to the weighting process and decision criteria.

We will be using a fairly new process for tradeoff evaluation call TEP (Tradeoff Evaluation Process) which many of you used at our public meetings. The advantages of using TEP rather than other forms of evaluation is that it will display graphically, step-by-step, how the final, preferred alternative is chosen. For those of you who like to work with numerical data, you'll find that we will simultaneously apply our criteria and weighting against the alternative outputs. The results will be the same, we'll just display it with the two methods.

IV. NONALLOCATIVE ISSUES
Policies and Guidelines

Tentative decisions have been made on the resolution of nonallocative issues. Use the response form at the back if you wish to comment on these.

1. FIREWOOD

A. Charge versus free wood

Policy

Personal use of firewood will be available through both free and charge programs. The mix of programs will be used to encourage use of the firewood resource to meet Forest management needs.

Guidelines

- Areas designated for charge will have good access and contain high quality firewood.
- Fee will be determined on an annual basis.
- Free use firewood areas will be designated on each district.

C. Enforcement (See issue #19)

D. Commercial firewood sales

Policy

Commercial firewood will be available through a charge program based on fair market value. Location and quantity of wood available will be based on Forest management needs and compatibility with personal use wood programs.

Guidelines

- Proportion of commercial sales volume to personal use volume will be determined on an annual basis, considering Forest management needs, demand, and capability.
- Size and number of sales will be based on Forest management needs, demand, and the capability of the Forest to designate and administer sales.
- Sales will be sold on a bid basis unless demand can essentially be met.

2. TIMBER

B. Cleanup of cutting areas

Policy

Require timely treatment of slash in cutting areas.

Guidelines

- Require contractors and firewood gatherers to pile slash or otherwise perform disposal/treatment measures.
- Utilize slash piles for commercial sales for firewood or other products if possible.
- Burn or otherwise treat slash piles after usable products have been removed, unless delay does not meet management needs.

D. Control undesirable vegetation in timber sale areas.

Policy

Take necessary action to control noxious weeds and/or plants that would inhibit reforestation of cut-over areas.

3. TIMBER

C. Large Operations

Policy

Offer a mix of sale sizes designed to meet needs of timber stands as well as large operations.

Guidelines

- Offer sales in a pattern that minimizes need for construction of additional access roads.
- Offer sales to utilize the most live lodgepole which is likely to be lost to insects.
- Utilize supplemental funding for roading costs in order to encourage salvage of dead material which otherwise would not be marketable.

5. TIMBER – SMALL SALES

Policy

Offer a mix of sale sizes to meet needs of timber stands as well as small operators.

Guidelines

- Annual offerings of small sales for each district will include a range of volumes, with emphasis on those of small size.
- Posts and poles for personal use will be offered for sale by all districts.
- Sales will be sold on a bid basis unless demand can be essentially met.
- Christmas trees for personal use will be offered for sale each year.

6. RECREATION (DISPERSED)

C. Enforcement of rules and regulations (See issue #19).

7. RECREATION (DEVELOPED)

B. Protection and Maintenance

Policy

Maintenance and administration of developed recreation facilities will be to a standard that provides for health and safety, user comfort and convenience and protects investment.

Guidelines

- Developed facilities receiving heaviest use will receive first priority for maintenance.
- Sites that cannot be maintained to acceptable health and safety requirements will be closed until they can be brought up to standard.
- Opening and closing dates for facilities will be regulated to achieve most efficient and cost-effective use and administration.

C. Enforcement of rules and regulations. (See issue #19).

8. WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

C. Cooperation

Policy

Provide sufficient habitat on National Forest lands to support population objectives mutually adopted by State Fish and Game Departments and the Forest Service.

Guidelines

- Develop target game population levels in conjunction with State and Fish and Game for Targhee habitat.
- Utilize expertise of State Fish and Game Departments in environmental analysis of Forest projects.
- Utilize expertise of State Fish and Game Departments in land management planning activities.
- Assist State Fish and Game Departments in wildlife management activities as needed and requested.

9. WILDLIFE (THREATENED & ENDANGERED SPECIES)

C. Studies and coordination with other agencies.

Policy

Manage habitat on the Targhee to aid in recovery of populations of threatened and endangered species.

Guidelines

- Consult with State Fish and Game Department and the Fish and Wildlife Service on all projects that may affect threatened and endangered species.
- Cooperate with threatened and endangered species recovery teams in study and research on threatened and endangered species.
- Tailor management activities and practices in threatened and endangered species habitat to benefit those species whenever possible.

10. RANGE

C. Predator Control

Policy

Cooperate with range permittees and state and federal wildlife agencies to provide animal damage control necessary to protect livestock. The division of Animal Damage Control and/or the states will perform predator control within legal and budgetary constraints.

Guidelines

- Areas where predator control can be conducted shall be indicated on maps and approved by the Forest Supervisor, State Wildlife and Fish Regional Supervisor at scheduled annual meetings. Advance approval from District Rangers prior to deviation from approved control locations or procedures will be required.
- Predator control activity will respond to needs as expressed by annual livestock losses and emergency situations.
- Control activities will be conducted away from human concentrations, such as recreation areas and trails as necessary. Post locations of lethal stations and trap locations on the ground.
- Predator control activities will be coordinated with State Wildlife and Fish to meet species management guidelines and protect hunters and fishermen in concentrated areas and during periods of heavy use.

- Consultation with the Fish and Wildlife Service will be conducted prior to control of any species which may affect threatened and endangered species.
- Control measures will be as specific as possible to target species and offending animals.
- Steel bear traps will not be used on Forest lands. Predators other than coyotes and black bears will be relased if caught unless they are severely injured. No predators other than coyotes or black bears may be taken unless written approval by the District Ranger is first obtained. The appropriate state department will be notified of all black bears taken.

11. TRANSPORTATION

A. Open versus closed

Policy

Maintain the existing level of vehicular access to National Forest lands.

Guidelines

- Existing roads will remain open unless closures are needed to:
  - Protect habitat of threatened and/or endangered species.
  - Prevent unacceptable soil and/or water damage.
  - Keep big game numbers from dropping below herd levels mutually adopted by the Forest Service and the State.
- Newly constructed timber access and oil and gas access roads will be closed after timber sale or exploration activities unless specifically needed.
- Gating with explanatory signing will be the method of road closure. Temporary access may be permitted for programmed and scheduled activities such as: firewood gathering, reforestation, timber stand improvement, range improvement, fire management, mineral exploration and other resource management activities.

D. Enforcement (See issue #19).

13. FIRE MANAGEMENT

A. Wildfire

Policy

Develop and apply fire management plans in selected areas to permit natural fire to be used as a management tool in appropriate circumstances.

Guidelines

- Take suppression action on wildfire in all areas that are not covered by fire management plans.
- Extent of suppression action will be based on resource values, costs, burning conditions, safety, protection of private property and spread potential and fire organization commitment.

B. Prescribed Fire

Policy

Use prescribed fire when cost effective to achieve other resource objectives such as timber, wildlife or range objectives.

Guidelines

- An environmental analysis will be conducted on all uses of prescribed fire.
- All use of prescribed fire will be in accordance with an approved burning plan.

16. FURTHER PLANNING AREAS

Policy

Further planning areas will be managed to retain their wilderness quality until a recommendation for final disposition can be made. Exceptions will be those uses and activities which are legally proper, but which may conflict with wilderness values. See RARE II FEIS.

Guidelines

Each further planning area will be designated as a management area in the Forest Plan. Guidelines specific to each area will be developed and included in the plan as interim management direction pending resolution of further planning area status.

17. WILDERNESS

Policy

Areas recommended to Congress for designation as wilderness will be managed to retain their wilderness quality until Congress acts on the recommendation. Exceptions will be those uses and activities which are legally proper but may conflict with wilderness values. See RARE II FEIS.

Guidelines

Each recommended wilderness area will be designated as a management area in the Forest Plan. Guidelines specific to each area will be developed and included in the plan as interim management direction pending resolution of the wilderness proposal.

18. PUBLIC INFORMATION AND EDUCATION

Policy

Provide timely information to the public and news media on all aspects of National Forest Management and Forest Service programs.

Guidelines

- All public or media inquiries will be answered promptly.
- All Forest Service offices will provide detailed visitor information services such as maps and brochures, and Forest Service personnel will be available to answer questions or provide assistance.
- District Rangers, Forest Supervisor, and resource management staff persons will be personally available to the public and media representatives and will present a good host attitude.
- Environmental education will be utilized as a preferred technique for increasing public understanding and answers of resource management.
- Displays, self-guided trails, and other interpretive methods will be used in locations where the cost is warranted.
- Signing will be clear, concise, and informative, with the objective of directing and informing the public on routes, locations and points of interest.

19. LAW ENFORCEMENT

Policy

Law enforcement will be used where necessary to protect public safety and public resources. All enforcement activities will be coordinated with public information efforts to ensure that enforcement is not occurring when assistance and explanation would be successful.

Guidelines

- Use cooperative agreements whereby local governments supply trained and experienced law enforcement officers on a scheduled basis in localities needing increased police patrol due to recreational activity.
- Emphasize the use of trained Forest Service personnel to assist and inform publics of National Forest regulations and perform enforcement when necessary.
- Use signing, brochures, posters, and other information techniques that inform users of regulation in clear and understandable language, rather than "legal jargon."

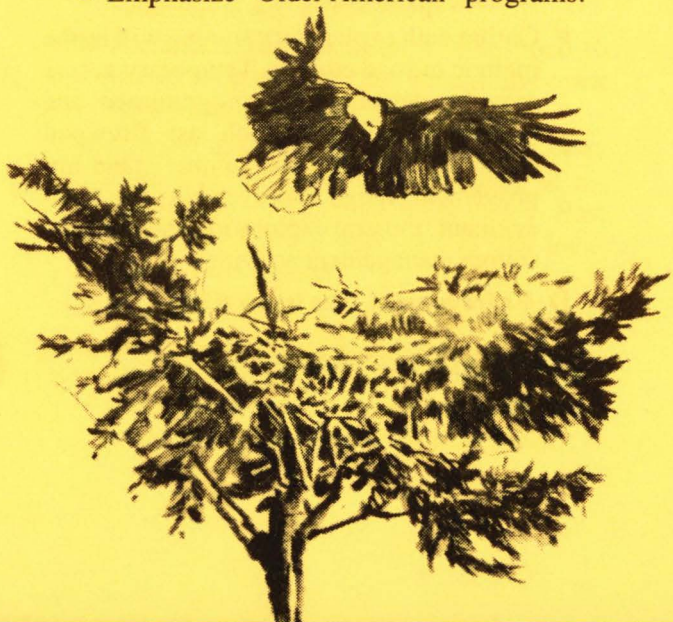
20. HUMAN RESOURCES

Policy

Use available conservation and other employment programs of a similar nature to accomplish work that could otherwise not be performed.

Guidelines

- Emphasize programs that use local youth.
- Emphasize programs that provide employment opportunities for minorities.
- Emphasize "Older American" programs.



V. EIGHT ALTERNATIVES

A. INTRODUCTION

The procedure used by the Targhee in formulating alternatives closely links with public involvement in the planning process. This procedure focused on the need to depict the competing and complementary public desires for the goods and services provided by the Forest.

The twenty identified public issues were combined into six groups: wood fiber, dispersed recreation, developed recreation, wildlife and fisheries, range, and minerals. These groups comprise the allocative issues that would commit Forest lands to specific uses and activities at varying levels of output.

Alternatives were then formulated by combining compatible mixes of output levels for the issue groupings. Three levels of outputs were established:

1. Compatible: Issue groups can be sustained at 90 percent or greater of maximized output.
2. Moderately Impacted Issue Group: Issue group level of output compatible at 60-90 percent of maximized output.
3. Heavily Impacted Issue Group: Issue group level of output compatible at less than 60 percent of maximized output.

For example, look at alternative E. When wildlife was sustained at a high level (90 percent or greater of maximized output), it was also compatible with developed recreation, also sustained at a high level. However, placing emphasis on wildlife necessitates trading off outputs for range, dispersed recreation and wood fiber to moderate levels (60-90 percent of maximum output). The greatest tradeoff occurs with minerals, which are least compatible in this alternative. Minerals would be heavily impacted (less than 60 percent of maximized output).

Alternatives A, B, C, E, F, and G in the following table show the compatible mix of issue groups generated by the Interdisciplinary Team (ID Team).

The Forest also responded to the requirement in the NFMA regulations by formulating the "No Action" (projected current program), RPA High and a Low Level of Management Alternatives.

In October 1980, the public was invited to attend a series of intensive information and education workshops on forest management, scheduled to extend over a 4-5 month period. The session would culminate with a weekend workshop where the group could formulate one or two alternatives that the Forest would analyze in the planning process. The final workshop was held March 7-8, 1981. Due to the group composition (members of the Outdoor Unlimited Association, the Idaho Environmental Council and the Idaho Conservation League, representatives from timber industry, Idaho Fish and Game, Bureau of Land Management, Fort Hall Indian Reservation, Idaho State Parks and Recreation, and other interested citizens), two alternatives were formulated to describe the differing resource management concerns represented in the group.

A comparison of the six alternatives generated from the public issues and management concerns with the three "given" alternatives from the small public work group verfied that combining some of the latter with the former would be possible. Alternative B closely matches with the goals of the RPA High alternative. None of the alternatives, however, fit well with the Projected Current Program goals or those of the Low Level of Management Alternative. Alternatives A and F closely match the goals of the alternatives formulated by the small public workgroup.

Using the issue based alternative formulation system format, the Forest's Projected Current Program and Low Level of Management alternatives were portrayed as follows:

B. TARGHEE FOREST PLAN ALTERNATIVES

COMPATIBLE ISSUE GROUPS (Issue groups sustained at 90% or greater maximized output)	Developed Recreation Minerals Range Wood Fiber	Range Developed Recreation Minerals	Dispersed Recreation Developed Recreation	Developed Recreation Range	Developed Recreation Wildlife	Developed Recreation Range Wood Fiber	Wildlife Developed Recreation	Dispersed Recreation
MODERATELY IMPACTED ISSUE GROUPS (Issue groups with an out put compatible at a 60-90% of maximized ouptput)	Wildlife	Wood Fiber Wildlife Dispersed Recreation	Range Wood Fiber Wildlife	Wood Fiber Wildlife Dispersed Recreation Minerals	Range Dispersed Recreation Wood Fiber	Minerals Dispersed Recreation	Range Wood Fiber Minerals	Wildlife Developed Recreation Minerals
HEAVILY IMPACTED ISSUE GROUPS (Issue groups with an output compatible at less than 60% of maximized output)	Dispersed Recreation		Minerals		Minerals	Wildlife	Dispersed Recreation	Wood Fiber Range
Alternative	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H

	PROJECTED CURRENT PROGRAM	LOW LEVEL OF MANAGEMENT
COMPATIBLE ISSUE GROUPS	Developed Recreation Range	Dispersed Recreation
MODERATERLY IMPACTED ISSUE GROUPS	Wildlife Minerals Wood Fiber Dispersed Recreation	Wildlife Developed Recreation Minerals
HEAVILY IMPACTED ISSUE GROUPS		Wood Fiber Range

Alternatives D and H were added to the table to portray the Projected Current Program and Low Level of management alternatives.

The alternative thrust statements on this page describe in general terms the philosophy that guides the management efforts for each alternative.

The table on page 24 displays the ID team's current **estimate** of the expected mix and amounts of goods and services that might come from the Forest over the next ten years for each alternative.

C. ALTERNATIVE THRUSTS

Alternative A would provide maximum forage, wood products production and opportunity for developed recreation. Mineral exploration would occur with minimum constraints except in areas having legally mandated restrictions. This combination of resource uses and activities would moderatly impact wildlife habitat and heavily impact opportunities for dispersed recreation in primitive and semi-primitive settings.

Alternative B would provide maximum forage production and opportunity for developed recreation. Mineral exploration would occur with few constraints except in areas having legally mandated restrictions. This, combined with moderate wood products production would moderatly impact wildlife habitat and opportunities for recreation in primitive and semi-primitive settings.

Alternative C provides maximum opportunities for developed and dispersed recreation and moderate levels of wood products and forage production. Constraints on mineral exploration would occur Forest-wide. Wildlife habitat would be moderately impacted.

Alternative D would provide maximum forage production and opportunity for developed recreation and a moderate level of wood products production. Mineral exploration would occur with moderate constraints. Impacts on wildlife habitat and opportunities for recreation in primitive and semi-primitive settings would be moderate.

Alternative E would provide maximum opportunity for developed recreation and protection of wildlife habitat. Production of wood products and forage would be sustained at moderate levels. Maximum constraints would be imposed on mineral exploration. Opportunities for primitive and semi-primitive recreation would be moderately impacted.

Alternative F would provide maximum forage and wood products production and opportunity for developed recreation. Mineral exploration would be moderately constrained. Nonbeneficial modification of wildlife habitat would be high.

Alternative G would provide maximum developed recreation opportunities and protection of wildlife habitat and moderate levels of wood products and forage production. Mineral exploration would occur with moderate constraints. This mix of resource uses and activities would heavily impact opportunities for dispersed recreation in primitive and semi-primitive settings.

Alternative H would provide a minimum level of management and administration of the Forest. The level of forage and wood products production would be low. Opportunities for dispersed recreation and constraints on mineral exploration would be moderate. Maximum opportunity for dispersed recreation would be provided.

D. PROJECTED ALTERNATIVE OUTPUTS ANNUAL AVERAGE, 10 YEAR PERIOD

OUTPUT ALTERNATIVE	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
WOOD FIBER (mmbf/yr)[1]								
Douglas-fir	15	7	6	6	3	8	7	1
Lodgepole Pine	65	40	39	31	42	50	45	24
Fuelwood	38	48	52	40	55	52	48	35
TOTAL	118	95	97	77	100	110	100	60
RANGE (MAUM/yr)[2]	170	167	170	165	155	180	160	145
ROAD CONST. (Mi Timber) (Rd/yr)	60	35	34	28	36	44	39	0
MINERALS[3] (number)	7	6	5	5	1	5	5	5
WILDLIFE[4]								
Elk Winter Range Numbers	1810	2100	2330	2100	2800	1870	2540	2330
Elk Summer Range[5] Numbers	4860	5470	6080	5470	7290	4860	6580	6080
Elk Spring-Fall Rng. Numbers	4860	5470	6080	5470	7290	4860	6580	6080
Mature Old Growth[6] Timber M Acres	13	26	26	26	39	13	26	26
DEVELOPED REC USE (MRVD)[7]	853	853	853	853	853	853	853	695
RECREATION (ROS,[8] M ACRES @ YR10) (MRVD-OPPORTUNITY)								
Primitive	175	200	235	250	230	215	220	250
	(82)	(94)	(110)	(118)	(108)	(101)	(103)	(118)
Semi-Primitive	303	325	400	418	390	340	365	418
Non-Motorized	(300)	(322)	(396)	(414)	(386)	(337)	(361)	(414)
Semi-Primitive	419	430	490	504	485	450	470	504
Motorized	(239)	(301)	(343)	(353)	(340)	(315)	(329)	(353)
Roaded Natural	859	801	631	585	651	751	701	585
Appearing	(4467)	(4165)	(3281)	(3042)	(3385)	(3905)	(3645)	(3042)
Rural	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81
	(3977)	(3977)	(3977)	(3977)	(3977)	(3977)	(3977)	(3977)
WATER MEETING QUALITY STANDARD[9] (MAF/yr)	1531	1735	1718	1710	1675	1616	1675	1769

Note: The numbers may change during a detailed analysis.

DEFINITIONS AND NOTES

1 mmBF = Million Board Feet; 1 mmBF = 2,000 cords or enough firewood to heat 400 2-bedroom homes (5-cords/home) for an average winter.

2 MAUM = Thousand Animal Unit Months; amount of forage needed by a 1,000 lb. animal for a month (about 990 lbs. of dry forage; 1 cow-calf pair grazing 1 month = 1 AUM; 4 AUM's are required to graze 1 cow-calf pair for the summer (June through September).

3 These represent the degree of stipulations that an alternative would offer. The closer the number is to 10, the fewer the degree of restrictions.

4 Elk are used as an indicator of the effects of each alternative on Big Game. Mature and old growth timber acres will be used to show impacts on forest related non-game species. All projections are long-term.

5 Includes only those areas of known concentrations.

6 Includes only productive Douglas-fir stands.

7 MRVD = Thousand Recreation Visitor Days; recreational use of National Forest totaling 12 person hrs. = a Recreational Visitor Day; May entail 1 person for 12 hours, 12 persons for 1 hour or any equivalent.

8 ROS = Recreation Opportunity Spectrum; a form of classification of recreation opportunities starting with a primitive class (ROS I) to a rural class (ROS V).

VI. RESPONSE FORM TO BRIEFING GUIDE #3

NAME: _____
Please Print Clearly
Address: _____

STATE: _____

Zip _____

Phone: _____

☐ I only wish to receive the summary document that tells about the preferred alternative & how it resolves each of the public issues
☐ I only wish to receive the large DEIS & Forest Plan as I plan to do an extensive review.
☐ Send all three documents: The Summary, DEIS, & Forest Plan.
☐ Please remove my name from the mailing list.

A. Comments on Decision Criteria: _____

B. Comments on Weighting Decision Criteria for Allocative Issues: _____

C. Comments on Policies & Guidelines of Nonallocative Issues _____

D. Comments on the Eight Alternatives (The ID team is particularly interested in gaining public comments on the reason for preferring one alternative over another. For example, Jane Doe prefers Alt. X because it provides the most local jobs & economic benefits; or John Doe prefers Alt. Y because it best protects wildlife & offers the most outdoor solitude opportunities).

E. Comments on the Briefing Guide or the Forest Planning process (please refer to the paragraph & page number): _____

F. Other Comments: _____

(Pease attach an extra sheet if you need more space for your response.)

In order that we may be able
to consider your responses before
we complete the DEIS, please return
your comments to us

NO LATER THAN MAY 22, 1981.

Thank you

_____

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FOREST SUPERVISOR
Targhee National Forest
P.O. Box 208
St. Anthony, Idaho 83445